

EXCHANGE
Closing Despatch
U.T. London 3a/6/94
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The Hong Kong Telegraph

WHATSOEVER
HAPPENS
DULLS
Boredom 22/9/94

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THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1918.

1918 B-1013

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE BIG BATTLE.

WHY GENERAL COUGH WAS RECALLED.

The Man-Power Bill. London, April 9.

The Premier, continuing his speech in the House of Commons, said that nothing must be left to chance in our forces fighting gallantly at the very hour. All regeneration must be stopped. The position at the beginning of the battle, despite the heavy casualties of 1917 in the British Army in France, was considerably stronger on Jan. 1 or Jan. 1, 1917. The Germanenstein strength in France was two to the Allied three. To meet the collapse of Russia and the Germans hurried up and released divisions from east to west. They had also a certain measure of Austrian support, but notwithstanding this and also notwithstanding a considerable number of German divisions from the East, when the battle began the combatant strength of the German army in the West was not equal to the total strength of the Allies. The Germans were slightly inferior in infantry, inferior in artillery, considerably inferior in cavalry and undoubtedly inferior in aircraft. The Germans, however, organised their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions from a slightly smaller number of infantry and a smaller number of guns. It remained to be seen whether their organisation was better than ours. The Germans, however, had one or two great advantages. They had the initial advantage commanded by those adopting the offensive. They knew where they meant to attack, the directions of the attack and the time of the attack. It was always difficult to tell when an attack was coming. The problem was closely considered by the military staff at Versailles and General Sir Henry Wilson concluded the attack was coming from the south of Arras on a very wide front, approximately by twenty-five divisions with the object of breaking through the British line. These calculations were reached two or three months ago. It was one of the most remarkable forecasts of the enemy's intentions ever made. General Wilson also remarked that the attack would probably succeed to the extent of penetrating the British line to half the distance of the front attacked. Another advantage the Germans possessed was the unity of command. Dry, misty weather also helped them. They were actually within a few yards of the front line at some points before they were observed. It was quite impossible to observe them. This was a distinct disadvantage because the defence organisation in that particular part depended largely on a cross-fire of machine guns and artillery. The enemy made the fullest use of the advantage. As to the battle itself it would take some time to ascertain all the facts, but at one time it was undoubtedly very critical. The enemy broke through between the Third and Fifth Armies. There was a serious gap. The situation was only relieved by the magnificent conduct of our troops—(Cheers).—who retired in perfect order and re-established the junction for testing the enemy's purpose. The country could not sufficiently thank the troops for their superb valour and grim tenacity with which they faced the overwhelming hordes and clung to their position—(Cheers). They retired, but were never routed. Once more the cool pluck of the British soldier who refused to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe. (Cheers).

M. Kennedy James (interrupting). What about the Generals?

The Premier, continuing, said he was referring to generals, officers and soldiers. He drew no distinction. For instance, Brigadier General Grey collected at a serious gap signalmen, engineers, labourers and odds and ends of machine gunners who held up the Germans and closed the road leading to Amiens (Cheers). It would take a very long time to name all the generals who had distinguished themselves in this battle. Until all the circumstances which led to the retirement of the Fifth Army were known until its failure to hold the line of the Somme, at least, until the Germans brought up guns, and perhaps the failure to adequately destroy the bridges, were explained, it would not be fair to censor General Cough, but until the circumstances were cleared up it would be equally unfair to the British Army to retain his services on the field and the War Cabinet therefore thought it necessary to recall him until the facts were examined and laid before the Government and the Military advisers.

The Premier paid a warm tribute to the speed with which the French reserves came up. It was one of the most remarkable feats of organisation in the war. Between the efforts of our men and the loyal assistance given in a true spirit of comradeship by the French Army the position was momentarily established but it was clear that the Germans were preparing for another and perhaps even a greater attack.

The Premier recalled that General Byng's Army in the north never gave way a hundred yards to the enemy and only retired to confirm the situation on the right flank. The enemy undoubtedly gained a great initial success. It was no good not accepting the facts. The enemy failed as far as the main object was concerned, namely, to separate the Anglo-French armies, but we shall be guilty of a fatal error if we underestimate the gravity of the prospect. The enemy captured valuable ground, much too near Amiens for comfort and security, and succeeded at times in compelling one of our great armies to retire. The War Cabinet took every step to hurry up reinforcements and never did such a number of men cross the Channel in so short a time. The enemy's claim to the capture of guns, machine guns and prisoners were greatly exaggerated. The Ministry of Munitions was not only able to replace the guns and machine guns but had a very substantial reserve. There was also a great reserve of ammunition here and in France, and the same remark applied to the airmen.

It was impossible at present to tell the airmen's part in checking the advance and making difficult the bringing up of guns and ammunition. He was confident that our airmen, generals and soldiers, were quite ready for the next encounter. He referred to the material and diplomatic assistance of Americans. The Allies had looked forward to a large American Army in France in the spring but it had taken longer than was anticipated to train these soldiers and if America wanted to complete her divisions it would be impossible for her to find troops in large numbers to participate in this battle or campaign, although it might be the decisive battle of the war. Certain proposals were therefore submitted first to Mr. Baker,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

the American Secretary for War, and then to President Wilson. The result was that American troops who were available would be brigaded with Allied troops and their fighting strength would be immediately brought to bear in the Army. (Cheers). He proposed a discussion on the question of the Convention Council but declared that the battle justified the wisdom of that view.

After the battle commenced not merely the Government but the Commanders in the field were convinced of the importance of a complete strategical unity that they agreed to the appointment of General Foch to the supreme direction of the strategy of the Allied armies on the western front. General Foch was one of the most brilliant soldiers in Europe. When we were in a similar plight in the first battle of Ypres General Foch rallied the French army there by every conceivable expedient and undoubtedly played a great part in that battle. The loyalty and enthusiasm of General Foch was undoubtedly. The Premier did not doubt that the new arrangement would be carried out merely in the letter but in the spirit. Strategic unity was a fundamental condition of unity and could only be maintained by a complete co-operation between the Government and Generals and with public opinion unimpeachably behind it. The Premier urged the nation at home to stand united for the united control of strategical operations of our armies at the front. We were fighting a very powerful foe, whose successes were mainly due to the superior unity of his strategical plans.

The Premier ridiculed the suggestion that our forces had been dissipated by subsidiary enterprises. Not a single division had been sent from France to the East. As regards Italy, but for the presence of French-British divisions there, the Austrians would presently be free to throw the whole of their strength on the western front. The Salonica forces had been reduced by two divisions. There was only one white division in Mesopotamia. In Egypt and Palestine together there were only three white divisions and the remainder were either Indian or mixed. He asked the House to consider what this meant. There was a menace to our Eastern empire through Persia and Afghanistan to India. He expressed great gratitude to India for the magnificent way in which she had come to the help of the Empire in this emergency. It was not the fact that we had three divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that enabled us to hold our own, for we owed it to the splendid troops from India, many of which were volunteers since the war who had been more than a match for the Turks on many a bloody field. The casualties could not yet be accurately stated, but Sir Douglas Haig had assured him that the German claims were quite impossible. The losses, of course, had been considerable.

The enemy had definitely decided on a military decision this year, whatever the consequences to himself and the want of prolonged battles. There were still seven or eight months in which the fight could continue. Everything depended on keeping our strength right to the end. We could do it with American aid, but even then we could not feel secure unless we were prepared ourselves to make even greater sacrifices than hitherto. He knew what would happen if the Government's demands were not accepted. It was true that we had already raised nearly six million men for the army and navy and we could not raise the same proportion of men for battle as other belligerents, owing to our naval demand and shipping, coal and steel which we must supply. It would be folly to in anywise interfere with the navy and shipping, which was a fundamental condition of Allied success. (Cheers). But there was still a reserve of men, which, consistently with the discharge of these obligations, might be withdrawn in a great emergency for the battle line, but not without damage to industry and a certain weakening of our economic strength and restriction, perhaps privation, but without an impairment of the striking power of the country in war. We must look ahead. The Germans were calling up the 1920 class which would provide for this campaign 550,000 young men for the battle line. We had already raised nearly six million men for the army during the first quarter of 1918 more than that quarter's proportion of the original estimated minimum required for the present year. Essential industries were being combated and large levies had been made from munition works (100,000) from Grade I already, and fifty thousand had been taken from coal mines and another 50,000 would be required from that source. Transport services were also dealt with and further calls would be made on the Civil Service. It was not merely necessary to have men, but to have them quickly.

The Premier proceeded to discuss the proposals of the Bill. He regretted that it was necessary to raise the military age to fifty, and in some specified cases to fifty-five. The latter age referred to men of special qualifications, training and experience. It was proposed further to use the Government's powers to general exemptions. It was also proposed that His Majesty might, by Proclamation declaring that a national emergency had arisen, direct any exemption from military service to cease to have effect.

Referring to Ireland Mr. Lloyd George said that an emergency arises necessitating men of fifty and boys of eighteen joining the army and he was perfectly certain that it was impossible to justify any longer the exclusion of Ireland (Cheers and Irish cheers). His Bill was submitted to the Commons ever since the Empire had been constituted by the Imperial Parliament of full power on all questions relating to the army and navy, and so there was no derogation of any national right. The struggle in which Ireland was, was just as much Irish as English. It was even more so. It was more Irish, Scotch and Welsh than English. Ireland, through her representatives at the beginning of the war, voted for war and supported war. There was no dissenting voice among the representatives. America was in the war and there were more Irishmen in the United States than in Ireland, and they were subject to conscription. Irishmen in Great Britain were subject to conscription as were also Irishmen in Canada. It was indisputable that we should also youths of eighteen and a half and married men to fifty with families in England, Scotland and Wales to fight for freedom and the independence of a small Catholic nationality in Europe, while Irishmen, aged 20 and 25, were not obliged to take up arms for a cause which was a much their cause. It was a logical and just

From that stage the Premier was subjected to a running barrage from the Irish benches.

The Premier proceeded to say that Irish battalions were becoming steadily depleted and were now half-filled with Englishmen. It was therefore proposed to extend the Military Service Act to Ireland under the same conditions as Britain. There was no resistor in Ireland and hence it would take some weeks before recruitment began there. (Further considerable space and time of Ireland won't have it at any price).

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

The Premier, continuing, said that the speech was as follows: Mr. William O'Brien—That's a clever speech, Mr. O'Brien.

The Premier, continuing, said that the Government's proposal intended to ask Parliament to pass a measure of self-government for Ireland. (Hear, hear. Irish up roar and cries of "Never"). But there must be no misconception on the question. (Irish Rule and Irish Conscription). They don't hang together, and neither must be taken on its merits. (Irish cries of "You can't keep them both").

The Premier—That's a new view as regards Home Rule. The report of the Irish Convention afforded another opportunity of approaching this next question with some hope of success. (Irish up roar).

Mr. Devlin, interrupting, asked whether he could move an adjournment of the debate until the Convention's proposals were before the House.

The Speaker said that the motion could be put after the Premier's speech.

The Premier, continuing, said that he understood that the Convention's report was rejected by a majority but he was afraid that the majority was insufficient to enable the Government to say that it represented a substantial agreement. That meant that the Government must accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament with the guidance of the Convention's Report such proposals for the establishment of self-government for Ireland as were just and could be carried without a violent controversy. The Government proposed to introduce such measure at an early date and advise the House to pass it without delay. When large numbers of youths would be brought into the fighting line it was right that they should feel that they were not fighting to get established a principle abroad which had not applied to them. (Irish up roar).

The Premier proceeded—The appeals we have addressed to the dominions have produced a fine response. (Cheers). They have already produced about a million magnificent fighting men and are taking the necessary steps to send more. He added that he hoped it would be possible to pass the proposals this week. (Irish cries of "Never" and cheers from other parts of the House). Time pressed and every day was important. The Government regretted such extremely drastic measures which would injure many trades, but considering the emergency no government would accept the responsibility of proposing less. (Cheers). He would not say that if this battle went against us that the war would be over, because as long as we had a ship afloat we should not accept a German peace. (Loud cheers). But if the battle was won, as he believed it would be, then the doom of Prussianism was sealed. (More Irish up roar). The enemy had attacked at the height of his strength. He had been deserted by a powerful Ally and another more powerful Ally was not yet ready to exert a tenth of its might. On the other hand this battle must exhaust the German resources, while America was only now bringing in the first instalment of her first corps.

If we wished to avoid the war lasting for years the battle must be won now and, to win it, we must be ready to throw in all our resources. The men we were now taking might well be the means of winning the decisive victory and with these measures and the promise of American aid we need not fear the ultimate issue. (Cheers). We might pass through many fluctuations of hope and disappointment in this battle, but let us come through the vicissitudes of this tremendous struggle with a stout and steady heart. There is no cause yet for desolation, except in the valour of our troops and there will be no cause for deep anxiety. There will always to the end be cause for exertion and sacrifice, but if these are given with unstinted devotion, there may and will be cause for confidence in this country. (Cheers).

The Empire's Peril.

London, April 9.

Mr. Asquith, following the Premier, said that as he believed they were confronted with the gravest peril which had ever menaced the Empire, there was no sacrifice which the House was not prepared to make. He appealed to the Premier to give a little more time for the consideration of the Bill. The only test applicable to the Bill was whether the military result ascertainable thereby would outweigh all other considerations. The Allied cause had never been so seriously imperilled, but by a supreme and sustained effort we could save it. Mr. Asquith paid a glowing tribute to the manner in which the men had fought and mentioned that one of his sons, who was an artillery officer at St. Quentin, wrote that for twelve successive days from March 21, his brother, covering the retirement, took part in twenty-nine engagements. This was a sample of the work that the artillery was doing all along the line. He doubted whether there had ever been a more splendid thing in the glorious history of the artillery.

They had exposed themselves to destruction and capture throughout the whole retirement in order to save the infantry. (Loud Cheers). As long as this spirit animated the army he did not despair of the prospect of victory. It, however, we were confronted with the grave peril that had ever menaced not only the Empire, but also the Allies, and something greater than any material fabric that man had ever built up, namely, the fortune and liberty of humanity, there was no sacrifice which the House, representing the people, were not prepared to make to preserve the world from the worst catastrophe that had ever befallen it.

Opposition To Irish Conscription.

Mr. Dillon followed Mr. Asquith and moved the adjournment of the debate. He warned the Government that they were entering on a mad course in endeavouring to force conscription on Ireland. Mr. Dillon added whom the Premier had consulted as regards conscription for Ireland. He noted that for the sake of winning the war that the War Cabinet had not made in dealing with the war were a failure to its methods of dealing with Ireland.

After discussing Mr. Dillon's motion for an hour the Government moved the clause which was carried by 310 votes to 80, at which the discussion was resumed.

First Reading Passed.

London, April 10.

The House of Commons agreed to the first reading of the Man Power Bill by 299 votes to 80. (Continued on page 8.)

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

One Hundred Made to Run Sane and Safe.

Stanton, Ill., February 18.—A general exodus of pro-Germans and Teutonic sympathizers from here to-day after the U. S. W. W. members had been tarred, feathered and driven out of town. A mob of nearly 300 took

More than 100 persons advanced of disloyal remarks and expressions of sympathy for Germany were forced to leave the American flag after many of them had been awakened and made to the scene of the mob's work.

The "Loyalty Demonstration," as it was called, began towards midnight of Lincoln's Birthday and ended about 3 this morning.

Severino Oberdan, a coal miner of Nokomis, Ill., and his son, John H. Metzler of Chicago, were the men who were tarred and feathered. To-day the Supreme Court of Illinois disturbed Metzler.

Many leading citizens of Stanton took part in the demonstration after there had been a fight at a meeting of United Mine Workers. After spoiling the tar and feathers to Oberdan and Metzler the mob decided to round up all pro-Germans and make them recent. More than 100 houses were visited, a man at the head of the column carrying a large American flag.

The crowd hammered on the door of each house and forced the men or men inside to come out. Women and children were not molested. In each instance the disloyalty suspect was made to kiss the flag.

William Seehan, formerly County Clerk of McCook County, refused at first to do so. The crowd took him in front of the police station. He was emphatically told that if he persisted in his refusal "something would happen to him."

After being repeatedly threatened, he gave in. He was then forced to make a speech in which he recanted everything he had said about the war and the Administration in the last three years.

Chief of Police Benjamin Valentine said to-day: "No formal complaint of a disturbance has been made. The only report I have received is that there are a lot more Americans in Stanton to-day than yesterday."

Stanton is a mining town of about 7,000 inhabitants. The population is largely German and many complaints have been made against the disloyal element.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:

Li Kwoh Ting, the Commander in Chief in Szechuan has sent a telegram to Sun Yat Sen strongly protesting against the proposal made by the Provincial Assembly of the south-west provinces that the Generalissimo should also discharge presidential duties, on the ground that it is absolutely illegal and that it violates the principles originally held by the south-west provinces.

It is reported that the Provincial Assembly will deal with the question of inciting the field tax and also the abolishing of the piao lottery at to-morrow's meeting. It is expected that over five hundred law students will attend the meeting.

A great many grave worshippers in the vicinity of White Cloud Hill have been kidnapped by robbers during the last few days. Bribes have been demanded from one hundred to several thousand dollars.

The Civil Governor, Li, has returned from Shantung and has assumed office after a long absence.

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pliance of the management

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the Chamber to submit the Com-

pany to introduce the improve-

ments urged by the petitioners

into its management within a

stated period. The Metropolitan

Chamber of Commerce has also

been instructed by the Ministry

to watch and inspect the results

of such improvement as will be

made by the Company, and to

report the same to the Ministry

for further consideration.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Is Steel Supply Scarce, or Not?
Pittsburgh, March 1.—With
the first day of March reached the
steel trade mid-winter that there has
been no increase in the demand
for steel, while March is traditionally
a month of heavy output,
through winter conditions being
exceptionally favorable. During the
past week the opinion has
gained ground that the next few
weeks may see such an increase
in steel shipments as will cause
steel to appear plentiful, rather
than scarce. Prospects of increased
shipments of steel are
soot clearer than prospects of increased
consumption. There is
news that in certain
Washington quarters the
apprehension with respect to steel
supplies has changed. One or two
prominent representatives of the
Government are understood to
have become convinced that there
will be a sufficient supply of steel.
This change in view, it is under-
stood, came about through steel
makers presenting arguments calculated
to induce Washington to abandon efforts to restrict
the consumption of steel. The steel
makers insist that it is necessary
to restrict "unnecessary"
consumption of steel. Their
argument is that the "unnecessary"
industries, if there are any,
have of their own accord restricted
their consumption, and have
done it all to well. The steel
market is not without demand,
but it is a case of exceptions failing
the rule, the general position
being that of a very light
commercial demand. The steel
mills, for instance,

GENERAL NEWS.

An interesting Discovery. While a godown belonging to Mr. Kaji of Kaga Mur, Onkuni Gun, Kyoto, was being renovated, 70 Koban (old gold coins) and other precious articles worth Y10,000 were discovered in the ground. The discovery was reported to the Police. It is believed that the things were buried there by an ancestor of Mr. Kaji, the owner of the land. Mr. Kaji is one of the rich men of the village.

Rewarded by the French Government.

The officers and crew of the ss. *Yaitai Maru* (4,000 tons), owned by Mr. Katsuji of Kobe, which recently returned to this country after a long period of service in the Mediterranean as a transport for the French Government, have been rewarded by the French Government in recognition of their faithfulness and bravery. Sums ranging from Yen 500 to Yen 10 have been presented to the officers and crew, and it is said that decorations will be conferred upon them. The steamer, it will be remembered, was attacked by German submarines in June and July last year, but escaped. The charter of the steamer expired in September last. The vessel is now in home waters.

Disastrous Fire in Mito. A Tokyo despatch states that a serious fire broke out in a house in the neighbourhood of the Mito Gas Company, Mito City, this morning at 10 o'clock. Fanned by a strong south-westerly wind 300 houses were reduced to ashes before 11 o'clock. Troops and fire brigades were called out. The flames were still raging in the afternoon. It was 3.10 in the afternoon when the fire was brought under control. Altogether about 1,000 houses were burnt down, including the District Court, Ibaraki Shimbun Shō, Banks, Post Office, Governor's official residence, Kendo, Schools, regimental office, and other principal buildings in the main part of the town. It is reported that the loss will amount to several million yen. Both telegraphic and telephone communications are interrupted, and no detail is obtainable.

Ex-Czar's Property in America. New York—Property in a Brooklyn warehouse, said to belong to Nicholas Romanoff, former Emperor of Russia, has been seized by deputy sheriffs under a writ of attachment issued by the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. The Court decided that so long as Mr. Romanoff was Emperor no action could be brought against him in New York, but since he had lost the position he could be sued as any other private citizen. The attachment was to satisfy the claim of the Marine Transportation Service Company on a claim of \$2,615,762 for alleged breach of contract for the shipment of supplies to Russia. The property, which is said to be worth \$20,000,000, consists of automobile tires, barbed wire, and other war material.

Peace Factors. Boston, February 21.—There is one consideration which is militating against an early peace, in the minds of some of the leading financiers in this vicinity. It has for many years been accepted as a fact that the great expansion of German foreign trade was occasioned in large part by the employment of non Teutonic capital, by giving the draft on Londoners accepted and discounted at the export point, and more particularly in London. What hope, it is asked, have the Germans of reconstructing their foreign trade, if they lose their non Teutonic acceptance and discount market?

That they will lose the London market and many of the others is considered fairly certain. What follows in the minds of one金融家 is this, the German industrial leaders, being fully alive to the consequences as we can be, must be convinced that a war of complete attrition can bring them to no worse pass than that of a peace that will leave them deprived of their hold upon the foreign banking facilities which they have employed so effectively in past.

NOTICES.

The Name does not make the Piano—A good piano makes a name for itself hence the

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specially manufactured for this climate by the Aeolian Co.

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Save Your Eyes
DON'T FIGHT
AGAINST
DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Repeated Punishment of C.O.'s.

One thousand two hundred and thirty-one Non-conformist ministers have signed a petition against the repeated sentences and punishment inflicted upon C.O.'s and demanding, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, that such treatment should cease.

Shanghai's Fire Record: Mr. M. W. Pett, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, in his Report for February, says:—The total number of calls to fire, or suppression, during the month was 31, as against 26 for the corresponding month last year. The damage on assessed property within the Settlement is estimated at Tls. 6,700 (Foreign), Tls. 100 (Chinese), Tls. 6,600, as against Tls. 16,550 (Foreign), Tls. 2,050 (Chinese), Tls. 14,500, during February, 1917. The property at risk is estimated at Tls. 852,000 (Foreign), Tls. 780,000 (Chinese), Tls. 82,000, as against Tls. 488,700 (Foreign), Tls. 373,500 (Chinese), Tls. 115,200, during the corresponding period last year.

Chinese at Vladivostok. The *Wachschau* is reported to have received news from the Chinese Consul at Vladivostok stating that the situation in that city is critical. The Russian authorities there have issued a proclamation, disclaiming any responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order. The Consul further requests that the Government make arrangements with the Railway authorities to provide a special train from Vladivostok to Harbin so as to enable the Chinese residents to leave the city. The Government is also informed that other countries have despatched ships to take women and children of their respective nationalities on board.—*Peking Daily News*.

Japanese Military Mission to America. New York, 26th March.—The Japanese Military Mission headed by General Okukuni has arrived here to-day, after a visit to

Prepaid Advertisements.

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PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.

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5, DUDDELL STREET.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lever Brothers' Acquisition.

Lever Brothers, Ltd., of Shad

light, have acquired the linseed

and cottonseed oil crushing busi

nesses of Messrs. Earle and King

Liverpool, who own an extensive

up-to-date factory. This will

provide Lever Brothers to an

important extent with the raw

material required in soap manu

facture. The business will be

carried on under the old name as

an associated concern of Lever

Brothers, Messrs. Earle and King

have been established in Liver

pool since 1804.

Koreans as Spies.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* is responsi

ble for two statements that Kore

ans who have a base of opera

tions at a place in Siberia are

and always engaged in detect

ing the Japanese Empire,

have received 3,000,000 pounds

from some foreigner. It is re

ported that the foreigner is

question has asked them to se

some military secrets, even if

they have to proceed to Japan

in order to get what is

wanted. The Korean spies have

become very active and have

despatched representatives to

Japan. Japanese authorities are

secretly watching their move

ments. Another report says that

the money granted to the Koreans

30,000 marks.

Future of the Aircraft Industry.

At the annual meeting of

rosesley's Motors, Limited, at

Orton, Manchester, Sir Kenneth

rosesley, the chairman, said the

Company were afraid of no rea

sonable competition, but, like

other British manufacturers, they

were naturally anxious to know

what was going to be the future

policy of the country, so that they could lay out their pro

gramme in good time. They must

rest to the good sense of the Gov

ernment and the majority of the

people to see that the manufac

turing trades were given a fair

field to make good the national

power. There was no other way,

Doers could be no doubt, he said,

about the future of the aircraft

industry. It was his firm belief

that the air was the proper

medium for all light and long

distance traffic, and he felt ab

olutely certain that in a few

years flying would not only be

the quickest, but the cheapest,

and most comfortable way

of taking long journeys over land

or water.

NOTICES.

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TERAI HATS
MEDIUM SILVER
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THE IDEAL HAT FOR ALL SPORTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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TEL. 692
RAINPROOF & SUNPROOF
SINGLE TERAI'S
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NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL

KALOTHERMINE.
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HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

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NOTICES.

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Honorary Secretaries &

Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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ANTISEPTIC and PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention of CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER and other infectious diseases.

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NASAL CATARRH.

ETC.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on this weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.50 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918.

CHINA'S CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the vast majority of the Chinese—North, South, East and West—have long since accepted the regime that is known as the Central Government and which from Peking acts on behalf of China as a whole, the Canton Constitutionalists still continue to protest that the Peking authorities are usurpers of the worst possible type, men who are actuated by selfish motives and who have no right whatever to call themselves Republicans. China's genuine Republicans, according to the Constitutionalists, are those who have placed themselves under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who, it appears, still struts about in all the glory of his Generalissimo's uniform—for, of course, a Military Government such as the Constitutionalists claim to have a established in Canton, must have a Generalissimo and, even though the said Generalissimo is not a professional soldier and knows nothing about military affairs, he must have a uniform to start about in!

It is because Foreigners are quite clear on the point that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is not the man to head a national movement and certainly not to set the part of Generalissimo that they refrain from sympathising with the ardent spirits who, having been ejected from Peking, have been consoling themselves and taking "resolution" in Canton for some time. There was a time when Dr. Sun Yat Sen might very easily have won the confidence of Chinese and Foreigners alike. He was unquestionably one of the most formidable opponents of the Manchu Dynasty and one of those who did much towards bringing about its collapse. But can it be said that the ideas he expressed and the "reforms" he publicly stated that he was eager to carry out were of such a nature as to inspire confidence in him as a leader of a young Republic? They soon led him into dangerous by-ways and ultimately into exile, where he remained until after the demise of Yuen Shih Kai and then with even more steadiness—(or it must be remembered that General Li is a soldier and not a Statesman)—by his successors. Dr. Sun at the head of any movement is quite enough to condemn it, in the opinion of all who understand the true needs of China and who realise that it is in the acceptance of a Central Government established at Peking that her true welfare lies.

It is evident that the present administration, like those that have exercised power since the death of Yuen Shih Kai, have no intention of abandoning the Republic's form of government with which China has been identified during the past seven years. They, however, very wisely recognise that reforms in China—Parliamentary and otherwise—must be of slow growth and not of a character such as the Constitutionalists of Canton seek to foist upon the country, which politically is still in an infantile stage. The Canton Constitutionalists, among whom—such as Dr. Wu Ting Fang and Mr. Tang Shao Li—there are doubtless many very able men, would, in our opinion, do much better employed in endeavouring to assist the Central Government to grapple with the many big problems that lie to hand, than in fomenting trouble in Canton and elsewhere. They do not seem to realise that more than anything else at the present time China requires internal peace. Constitutional government will come in time, and meantime the Central Government, if left a free hand, is quite capable of leading China's young Republic into paths that will ultimately benefit the people as a whole.

America to the Fore.

Once again yesterday the telegrams contained items of news showing that America is doing her very utmost to help in winning the war. One message stated that the United States has now over one hundred and fifty warships, exclusive of submarine-chasers, operating in European waters. That will probably come as a revelation to a great many people, for very little has hitherto been heard of America's naval co-operation save in regard to the taking of measures to deal with the U-boats. It is now evident, however, that the U.S. Navy is playing a far bigger part than was generally believed. Another most gratifying item of news is that the transportation of American troops to the seat of war has already been accelerated, a fact which indicates very considerable speeding-up, seeing that it is only just three weeks since the Huns launched their big offensive. It is inevitable, of course, that for the present much that the United States is doing should remain hidden from public knowledge, but facts such as we have quoted are sufficient to prove that America is not wearying in well-doing. She is firmly attached to the great cause for which the Allies are fighting, and we may safely count on her doing all that she has promised, if, indeed, not very much more.

An Interesting Admission.

It would seem from a statement issued by the French Premier that the Austrian Emperor, like his lord and master Wilhelm, is rather given to making admissions which unfortunately come home to roost. M. Clemenceau says that in a letter written in March, 1917, the Austrian monarch conceded the justice of the French claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine. That, of course, was a very proper stand to take, but since the All Highest has come down plump on the other side and Austria's own Foreign Minister has said "ditto" to His Germanic Majesty, it looks as though the Emperor Karl will have to eat his own words. Austria, of course, looks at this question of Alsace-Lorraine from a rather less interested standpoint than Germany, who stole the Provinces from their rightful owner, France, and the admission mentioned is certainly one of which the Allies are entitled to make the most. Unhappily for himself, however, the Emperor Karl is not supposed to have a mind of his own as is required to surrender his reasoning faculties to the great Wilhelm. Still, we are thankful to him for his concession, even though he is now forced to swallow what he has said.

President Wilson's Noble Utterance.

If any doubt existed regarding the United States' determination to do her utmost to defeat the common enemy it should now be completely dispelled by the stirring speech just delivered by President Wilson at Baltimore, on the occasion of the first anniversary of America's entry into the war and as a send-off in connection with America's Third Liberty Loan. It is a noble utterance animated from beginning to end by the spirit of Democracy and of the belief that free men hold regarding the rights and liberties due to them in the twentieth century. There will be no disputing the President's sacrifice of Germany's sins. He obtains them from the best source, namely, from the statements of her own spokesmen, and he is under no delusion as to who are the real rulers of Germany. To his offer regarding peace negotiations came the answer of the German military commanders in Russia. It was unmistakable, and so far as Germany was concerned it sounded the death knell of any weakness with whom Germany had to deal. On behalf of America, President Wilson accepted the challenge which it implied and, in noble and eloquent language called upon his countrymen to see to it "that everything we henceforth plan to accomplish lies true to this the response till the majesty and the might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and unite, define the force of those who doubt and misprize what we have done and hold dear."

Echo of Yau-mati Murder.

At the Public Court this morning Ng Ling, the Chinese, who will be remembered as having been discharged at the Supreme Court on a charge of murdering Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Cleary, appeared before Mr. E. D. Wolfe on a charge of conspiracy in the murder of a Chinese killed at Yau-mati on December 22. Mr. Lee Long-into, for the Crown, asked that Wednesday next should be fixed for the hearing of the case. His Worship agreed.

DAY BY DAY.

THE NOBLEST WORD IN THE CATALOGUE OF SOCIAL VIRTUES IS "LOYALTY."—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

Tomorrow is the anniversary of the battle of Magdala, which took place in 1868.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.04.

Spotted Fever.

There were ten cases of cerebral spinal fever notified yesterday, eight of these being from the city of Victoria and two from other districts. The total number of deaths was six. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The races for the Commodore's Cup (Racing Yacht and Cruiser) will be sailed on the 27th instant. The races for the Niobe and the Irenes Cups, were to be sailed on the 14th instant, will be sailed for on the 28th instant.

St. George's Day Production.

All the elaborate scenery which was used in the recent Shanghai production of "The Witness for the Defence" arrived to-day. There are two very beautiful sets, which have been secured for the St. George's Day production on most liberal terms, thanks to the generosity of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club.

"May Yoh" in Hongkong.

That great favourite of the music-hall, the versatile "May Yoh," is at present passing through the Colony, and has consented to sing at the Victoria Theatre to-morrow night. In private life May Yoh is Mrs John Smuts, sister-in-law of the distinguished General Jan Smuts. She and her husband are now on their way to the front.

Stolen Cigarettes.

A Chinese who, while he went into a shop, left three tins of Captain's cigarettes in his ricksha, was both surprised and annoyed when, on returning he discovered that both the cigarettes and the ricksha were missing. Inquiry was set on foot and as a result the ricksha man was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Bell at the Police Court this morning and fined \$25, or default a month's hard labour in jail.

Trespass in Servants' Quarters.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning four Chinese were charged with trespass. Mrs. Higgins, who appeared on behalf of the Italian Convent, said defendants were found in the servants' quarters of St. Mary's School, Kowloon, without permission. All the defendants pleaded guilty, and were each fined \$4, in default five days' hard labour.

Obviously.

Charged with stealing a hamper from the Tai-koo Dry-kyard, a Chinese before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning, pleaded guilty to the theft, and when asked by His Worship why he had hidden it in his sleeves, replied that if he had been carrying it in his hand he would not have been able to get outside the gates with it. He was sent to prison for 14 days' hard labour.

Forthcoming Show.

Readers are reminded that the entries for the forthcoming Dog, Cat, Poultry and Pigeon Show close on Saturday next, the 13th inst. Mr. Geig, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, informs us that entries are coming in rapidly, but the Poultry exhibitor appears to be holding back. There are no entry fees for poultry or pigeons and the charge for dogs or cats is \$2 per exhibit. A special Cup has been presented to be given to the exhibitor of the largest number of poultry.

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S TASK.

(Reprinted from the New York "Sun")

To-morrow's Anniversary.

Five years ago last September the American who was soon to be once President of the United States pointed out to the workingmen of New York what he then regarded as the prime danger to our existing institutions and national system. He spoke not as an executive but as a historian, a philosophical statesman, a lifelong student with recent practical experience of the cardinal questions of government. So fluid is Mr. Wilson's genius, so quickly and sympathetically responsive is his alert mind to the immediate occasion or situation, that it is not difficult to find contradictions of almost startling contrast in his recorded utterances. The same thing is true of Thomas Jefferson, whose facility of expression was so great and whose output of political thought during a long career so voluminous that it is notoriously easy to quote him in support of almost any side of almost any controversial subject. But in this case Mr. Wilson's position was fundamental, the personal declaration of a sort not likely to admit of reversal or material qualification under changed conditions. This is what Mr. Wilson said on Labor Day of 1912.

"When we resist, therefore—when I, as a Democrat, resist—the concentration of power, I am resisting the processes of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human initiative and therefore of human energy."

Concentration a death process; centralization of power to be resisted by Democracy and by Mr. Wilson if destruction is not to come!

Against this quite recently expressed theory of his as to the fatal consequences of concentration of power it is instructive to set, in form as brief as may be, the exhibit of the concentration actually accomplished or undertaken by President Wilson; on his own intrepid initiative, according to one view of the amazing aggrandizement of functions, or, according to another possible view, under pressure of mighty events and inevitable requirements since the nation entered the war.

It is proper to remember that the broad back of Atlas was already loaded with Ossia when the process of superimposing Polton after Polton began. The powers and duties of the President as Commander in Chief were the same under the Constitution as those which other Presidents have possessed and performed in preceding wars; Madison in our second war with England, Lincoln during the Mexican war, Lincoln during the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, McKinley in the war with Spain. To whatever extent the power inherent in the constitutional office had been exercised or neglected by any of the earlier war Presidents, it was there already provided, sufficient for any emergency, adequate to any man's strength and responsibilities. The magnitude of the conflict impending when the Congress declared war on the German Government, and the utter unpreparedness of the country, for which his own previous attitude and policy were mainly accountable, insured him an initial burden comparable only to that which Abraham Lincoln sustained.

With war a fact, the further concentration and centralization of power in the President began. It began with the practical abdication of Congress, in successive enactments delegating broad new powers to the Executive. These laws, general if not vague in their phraseology, were passed by Congress at the invitation of the President, with a patriotic willingness to support him in his stupendous task, and at the same time with a cheerful self-abnegation to which it is impossible to find a parallel in the legislative history of any free people. What the President asked for Congress gave, more or less heedless both of the consequent restrictions of its own sphere of activity, its own constitutional share of government even in war time, and of the larger and perhaps permanent import of the wholesale transfer, only imperfectly apprehended by the public, from the states to the national Government, the which he is attempting to do through his Food Administrator, the Director-General of Railroads, his own appointees responsible solely to him, he has undertaken to carry on for the public benefit and for war purposes a business which in immensity and complexity and fiscal importance has no counterpart. He has undertaken to do in this, in the name of Government, what has been done before that, a detail by a body of the most highly specialized professionals, all over the earth. He can send to their full organizations a marching and parading army, and the life of American industry,

in its myriad forms, is made to depend directly upon the wisdom, foresight, technical knowledge and personal integrity of the agents he chooses. The President is responsible for it all. We are having at this very time an impressive illustration of the meaning of concentrated power—the power of death which, as he has told us in such striking phrase, breeds the destruction of human initiative and human energy—when it is applied to break the giant wheels of American industry. We are having an object lesson of unprecedented magnitude in the spectacle of a Congress appealed at the first phenomenal exercise of power so recently and so blithely granted, voting nearly three to one in the Senate that the hand of that power ought to be arrested. The president is responsible for it all, and while our patriotic people are resolved to obey and suffer, mistake or no mistake at headquarters, the suspicion is becoming widespread among them that there might have been less suffering, less loss on the whole, if Laissez Faire and not Dr. Garfield had been on the job.

Whether this impression is just or unjust to the Fuel Administrator and to Mr. Wilson behind it, there has been no announcement yet from the Committee on Public Information that the President himself has taken or proposes to take upon his shoulders; with a courage which seems dauntless, a patience that seems inexhaustible, and an apparently boundless confidence in his ability to bear the load.

He has undertaken to be not only the executive administrator of the laws enacted by Congress with his approval but also the fountainhead of legislative policy, the dictator of his political party's creed without restraint by precedent or previous platform deliverances, the inspirer and leader of public opinion for the whole country.

Under the general war powers conferred by the National Security and Defense Act of August 10, 1917, he has undertaken to supersede in his own person the Laissez Faire of the old political economy with regard to the production, manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and even consumption of the food supply of the nation of hundred million people. The natural laws of supply and demand, operating through competition with enlightened selfishness, as the mainspring, have sufficed during sixty centuries of recorded human experience. In the days when it was the fashion to deride the idea of any arbitrary substitute for the established economic system, a favorite illustration was to picture the certain breakdown of Government paternalism in a Quixotic attempt to provide the single city of New York with the single article of milk for only one day. Yet that is what President Wilson, with calm confidence, is taking on himself to do for the entire food supply of the United States for an indefinite period. The catalogue of the articles specifically embraced in the vast undertaking is rapidly lengthening as proclamation after proclamation appears adding to the list of foodstuffs and food producing and distributing business already regulated under the Government license system authorized by the act of August 10. During the week now ending the Food Administration, which constitutes one small segment of the new responsibilities concentrated in the President, has extended its control to the agriculture of the farms and market gardens and the fisheries of the salt ocean. The bay of the mole's manager, the sardines or the dried beans of the cannery, the tomato of the catsup bottle, the buckwheat of the morning flapjack, the peanut of the street corner vendor's stock are a few of the many things whereof the production and distribution now form part of the President's multifarious daily care.

He has undertaken to regulate the production and distribution of foodstuffs not merely with reference to domestic consumption but beyond that to meet the food needs of foreign peoples, our allies in the war or the objects of our national sympathy as sufferers by the act of the common enemy. It need not be said that this is an amplification of executive function which no other American President ever dreamed of as possible. He has undertaken to regulate the production and distribution of foodstuffs not merely with reference to the Executive. These laws, general if not vague in their phraseology, were passed by Congress at the invitation of the President, with a patriotic willingness to support him in his stupendous task, and at the same time with a cheerful self-abnegation to which it is impossible to find a parallel in the legislative history of any free people. What the President asked for Congress gave, more or less heedless both of the consequent restrictions of its own sphere of activity, its own constitutional share of government even in war time, and of the larger and perhaps permanent import of the wholesale transfer, only imperfectly apprehended by the public, from the states to the national Government, the which he is attempting to do through his Food Administrator, the Director-General of Railroads, his own appointees responsible solely to him, he has undertaken to carry on for the public benefit and for war purposes a business which in immensity and complexity and fiscal importance has no counterpart. He has undertaken to do in this, in the name of Government, what has been done before that, a detail by a body of the most highly specialized professionals, all over the earth. He can send to their full organizations a marching and parading army, and the life of American industry,

in its myriad forms, is made to depend directly upon the wisdom, foresight, technical knowledge and personal integrity of the agents he chooses. The President is responsible for it all. We are having an impressive illustration of the meaning of concentrated power—the power of death which, as he has told us in such striking phrase, breeds the destruction of human initiative and human energy—when it is applied to break the giant wheels of American industry. We are having an object lesson of unprecedented magnitude in the spectacle of a Congress appealed at the first phenomenal exercise of power so recently and so blithely granted, voting nearly three to one in the Senate that the hand of that power ought to be arrested. The president is responsible for it all, and while our patriotic people are resolved to obey and suffer, mistake or no mistake at headquarters, the suspicion is becoming widespread among them that there might have been less suffering, less loss on the whole, if Laissez Faire and not Dr. Garfield had been on the job.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TASK.

(Continued from Page 1)

order any change in physical equipment. He can build up one system and relegate another to innocuous desuetude. He can alter schedules, lower or raise ticket money and freight tariff, make new combinations of service, put box cars where Pullmans have been running, depopulate suburban regions by his supreme authority over the time-table, shift real estate values by ordering freight this way and passenger traffic that way, take the flesh off the commuters' bones, take the dollars off the stockholders' bank account; all this and much more is within the power now concentrated in President Wilson. That he will exercise it to the best of his judgment and with a single view to war efficiency and the public interest who may doubt? The power and the burden are with him all the same. The President has already knocked railroad competition into the shape to which he once expressed a fervent desire to reduce Mr. Bryan. There can be no competition under this regime, except so far as it might be forced upon a recalcitrant or unfavoured line by thrusting that line beyond the pale of Government operation and thus leaving it in dismal independence with a single competitor, namely, the Government of the United States! Imagination can conceive no more searching test of the soundness of what Mr. Wilson said five years ago about the concentration of power as a death blow to human initiative and energy than the test he himself is now applying as the undisputed autocrat of the American railroads.

He has taken upon himself to do with and for American shipping just about the same thing as in the case of the railroads. He has also undertaken, under the compulsion of manifest necessity, to create a merchant marine with which to do that thing. He is already establishing in different quarters of the globe agencies to facilitate the operation, under Government control, of the new merchant marine now being or to be created under Government supervision. Thus the future of our flag on the seas rests with President Wilson.

He has undertaken with the cordial assistance of a Congress unanimously ready for any patriotic sacrifice in the way of self-sacrifice, both to arrange the method and the impact of Federal taxation and to prescribe the extent and distribution of the expenditure to be voted. The memory of man does not run back to the time when the constitutional duties of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee of the Senate and the various appropriation committees of both branches of Congress were so largely performed in the Treasury Department and in the White House. Five or six times the entire current cost of our Government during the four years of the civil war has been voted at the President's instance, almost without a question, in a single year for preparation for a foreign war yet to be fought. And the people—God bless them always!—are buying the bonds and paying the taxes in order that the President may use effectively his concentrated powers.

He has taken upon himself, after conference with the Allies, to finance to a very considerable extent the military and naval operations of the Governments abroad with which we are acting in concert. And the American people, with confidence in his judgment in the exercise of this novel function of concentrated power, are buying the bonds and paying the taxes for this purpose also.

In order to keep the way clear for the Government's necessary borrowings from the people, the President is getting ready to undertake the regulation of the issue of new securities by every private concern in the market for money; to say what proposed loans to corporations shall be permitted and what investments prohibited for the general good. Thus the whole vascular system—arteries, veins and capillaries, through which the flowing wealth of the nation circulates, for the nourishment of ordinary American industries, large and little, is to be controlled—if Congress says the word, as it has been saying the word again and again by the same will and judgment in which so many other extraordinary powers are for the first time centralized.

The very day upon which the Congress awoke to a half-dared realization of what the powers it had already granted signified in the matter of coal alone, the President was reported as proposing to the Capital further war legislation, one of the specified new grants being "Government control of all necessities and their production and price." Not merely coal, not merely food, not merely the things entering directly into the manufacture of war material, but all the necessities of life for a hundred million Americans thus under the control of a single individual, born of woman, fallible as every human, limited in physical strength and mental capacity as every human being is limited. Absolute power of life or death, of partial paralysis or complete stoppage, over the production and price of "all necessities!" That is what the President also proposed to take on himself. The most that can be said now with prudence is that the job it portends might well evoke a sigh of discouragement from Omnipotence and Omnipotence itself to draw a long breath.

In addition to all the enumerated undertakings and in addition to many more of almost equal or minor importance, Mr. Wilson, without a symptom of faltering in the gigantic task, has taken on himself the duty of formulating the ethical principles and political considerations that should determine the hereafter of the international structure, for the protection of weak peoples abroad, the insurance of relief to the oppressed of every continent, the safeguarding of democracy throughout the world. He is concerning himself with the geography of the Balkans, with the fate of the African colonies, with the righting of old wrongs effected by conquest, with the rectification of European frontiers and the reorganisation of European nationalities on the basis of racial affinity and the justice of voluntary choice. And so general is the recognition of the vast new powers now concentrated in his representative office—that his words on these extra-constitutional subjects command respectful attention wherever Civilization has ears to hear.

Such is the burden on one mortal's shoulders. We are not now examining the necessity of these successive steps in the concentration of power or criticising the President's way of employing the powers thus concentrated. We are not now attempting to measure them for any purpose except the exhibition in bulk of the tremendous total.

The list is mighty greatly extended. If we stop here, it is because we prefer to stop at Thirteen. If there is any ominous significance in that number, we are willing to let the whole scheme of fateful concentration, of Federal government by commission, have the full benefit of the old superstition.

For assistance in the administration of Bribingong the President has gathered about him a group of personally devoted or politically subservient men, some of ability, some conspicuous for incapacity to the verge of grotesqueness, but all dominated by his will and more or less merged in his individuality. Never to a moment can there be doubt as to the exact location of the centre of concentrated power.

At the climax of his career Napoleon Bonaparte did not exercise a more commanding influence on the lives and well-being of the millions under his rule. He was an unblushing autocrat. President Wilson is a lifelong democrat who declared only five years ago that as a Democrat he resisted the concentration of power because he believed it to be a death process leading to the destruction of human initiative and human energy. He can be no socialist dreamer. Certain it is, however, that the death process, if continued into times of peace, means also the destruction of that Government of distributed and balanced powers which the founders of the republic contemplated and which they defined in the Constitution under which we exist as a nation.

Conscripted Irishman Released.

Thomas J. Moran, of Castlebar, who was arrested at Hitchcote and tried twice by continental under the Defence of the Realm Act at Limerick last month, has been released by direction of the authorities. Moran was conscripted, but refused to wear military uniform on the ground that he went to Holyhead in search of work, and was not domiciled in England.

WAR SAVINGS.

Sixteenth List of the Local Association.

The following amounts totalling \$2,390 have been received by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month from the members whose official numbers are given below, and invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 8 per cent and in War Loan Investment Trust of Malaya at 6 per cent.

Application forms for membership may be had of all the Banks or from the undersigned.

Money is in currency, dividend warrants and bank-notes are all accepted.

\$2,620—No. 754
\$3,000—No. 898, 35

\$2,000—No. 918

\$1,500—No. 896

\$1,200—No. 531

\$1,080—No. 9, 6

\$1,030—No. 330

\$1,020—No. 845

\$1,010—No. 631, 604, 732

469 907 237, 44

\$900—No. 387, 754

\$820—No. 472

\$800—No. 479, 475

\$650—No. 318, 903, 919

\$600—No. 826, 739, 129, 235

\$500—No. 44, 625, 64, 427

40, 234, 432, 772, 1, 802, 814

45, 607, 325, 500, 453, 856, 853

\$450—No. 883, 22

\$400—No. 389, 224, 584, 652

454, 234, 505

\$380—No. 552, 846, 549

\$320—No. 184

\$300—No. 775, 553, 672

14, 397, 845, 793, 74, 210, 396

420, 477, 811, 910

\$250—No. 569, 470, 221, 725

793, 86, 696, 137

\$240—No. 201

\$200—No. 8' 9, 411, 897, 722

713, 639, 694, 29, 830, 45, 221

280, 391, 206, 247, 537, 874, 784

295, 680, 715, 772, 421, 567

903

\$195—No. 899

\$180—No. 425

\$170—No. 273

\$165—No. 78

\$150—No. 731, 809, 510, 787

799, 423, 641, 535, 509, 873

8145—No. 143, 124

\$140—No. 700

\$135—No. 671

\$130—No. 247, 216, 75

\$125—No. 801, 117, 204, 678

\$120—No. 419, 392, 215

\$115—No. 860

\$110—No. 472

\$105—No. 213

\$100—No. 453, 175, 833, 178

54, 19, 350, 429, 64, 175, 176

902, 52, 630, 844, 165, 230

578, 880, 118, 122, 125, 31, 348

363, 580, 757, 252, 272, 350

185, 606, 764, 710, 548, 42

\$90—No. 895

\$85—No. 671, 88

\$80—No. 834, 410, 86, 834

\$75—No. 525, 551, 116, 276

\$65—No. 508

\$60—No. 77, 723, 269

\$50—No. 533, 734, 232, 339

67, 14, 413, 375, 108, 105, 12

861, 471, 79, 199, 399, 734, 863

860, 486, 500, 975, 31, 6, 167, 287

568, 651, 849, 758, 128, 825, 129

136, 137, 277, 278, 141, 146, 98

10, 212, 254, 498, 734, 882, 93

282, 336, 677, 749, 750, 114, 248

533.

\$45—No. 170

\$40—No. 341, 269, 143

\$35—No. 900, 133, 142, 84

\$30—No. 236, 379, 627, 893

110, 75, 310, 712, 124, 131, 293

255.

\$25—No. 120, 823, 887, 866

12, 773, 106, 113, 71, 635, 62, 635

203, 323, 675, 130, 134, 138, 145

12, 878, 823, 524

\$20—No. 874, 379, 76, 78

270, 705, 68, 305, 195, 231, 123

147, 506, 711

\$15—No. 339, 114, 837, 704

593, 154, 155, 142, 140

\$10—No. 70, 352, 223, 243

501, 183, 183, 911, 389, 497, 121

474, 139, 70, 188, 193, 501

629, 751, 88, 298, 864, 547, 331

507.

\$5—No. 83, 518, 57, 189, 217

218, 706, 733, 304, 601, 435, 880

207, 595, 504, 368, 737, 830, 181

182, 183, 184, 687, 688, 689, 900

180, 187, 83, 5, 189, 516, 18

Total ... \$72,320

1st List ... 9,100

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.,
1a, Chester Road.

Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

Monthly Services—
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAUAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "S. JACOB"

will leave on or about March.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "VAN WAERWYCK"

will leave on or about March.

Per-freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES.
Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings, shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Shippers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK-LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Total 150,000,000 64,000

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

Consumption per head per day 100 100

Storage per head per day 100 100

Total 150,000,000 64,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District is in millions and decimal of gallons during the month.

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

Consumption per head per day 100 100

Storage per head per day 100 100

Total 150,000,000 64,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon is in millions and decimal of gallons during the month.

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

Consumption per head per day 100 100

Storage per head per day 100 100

Total 150,000,000 64,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon is in millions and decimal of gallons during the month.

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

Consumption per head per day 100 100

Storage per head per day 100 100

Total 150,000,000 64,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon is in millions and decimal of gallons during the month.

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

Consumption per head per day 100 100

Storage per head per day 100 100

Total 150,000,000 64,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon is in millions and decimal of gallons during the month.

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

Consumption per head per day 100 100

Storage per head per day 100 100

Total 150,000,000 64,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon is in millions and decimal of gallons during the month.

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

Consumption per head per day 100 100

Storage per head per day 100 100

Total 150,000,000 64,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon is in millions and decimal of gallons during the month.

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

Consumption per head per day 100 100

Storage per head per day 100 100

Total 150,000,000 64,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon is in millions and decimal of gallons during the month.

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

Consumption per head per day 100 100

Storage per head per day 100 100

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Consumption of water in Kowloon is in millions and decimal of gallons during the month.

Consumption 100,000 47,000 M. gallons

Population 1,000,000 500,000

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Sir E. Carson's Support.

Sir Edward Carson warmly supported conscription for Ireland. He was glad and proud to think that his country was at length to take its proper place in the battle of freedom, but he regretted that the question was mixed up with Home Rule. This might raise two objections, one against conscription and another regarding Home Rule. Both were prejudicial to the operations of the Act.

Statement in the House of Lords.

London, April 10.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, in the course of a statement similar to that of Mr. Lloyd George, said that directly the emergency arose reinforcements were dispatched from Britain to France. This was done at the maximum rate of over 30,000 daily without the loss of a single life. As regards the speech of the Prime Minister to Dominions and India and the glowing and encouraging replies thereto, he said that it always seemed to be one of the most glorious experience of this war that in the distant parts of the Empire, remote from the scenes of conflict and exposed to visible or imminent peril, the youth of the Anglo-Saxon race have rushed to arms and the sedentary population had been willing to accept the sacrifice with an ardour not inferior to that of the people who were alighted within the sound of the guns, whose homes and substance were directly threatened.

This feeling has been confirmed and consecrated by blood which has been shed on the battlefield. The response that has come from every quarter of the Empire justified in that the true nature of the Amiens menace is realized as fully by them as ourselves and that no effort will be spared to lend additional succour to the common cause. As regards the appeal to Amiens, it is stated that the numbers exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The monthly supply of American infantry, machine guns and reinforcements on which we could reckon for the ensuing months will alone constitute an army of formidable strength. As regards the prolongation of the struggle he said our forces all along had been made for the war embracing at least the year 1919. It was unnecessary to look further at present.

The Bill Expected to Pass.

London, April 10.

Reuter's Lobbyist says that it is generally assumed that the Man Power Bill will pass, with certain modifications early next week. The Committee stage will be guillotined by a motion on Thursday. It is expected that Mr. Asquith will smooth the path of the Bill, and any suggestions he may make will be substantially accepted by the Government. The Irish difficulty is not regarded as insuperable. The Nationalists' protests last night are not considered a bar to an amicable arrangement. In some quarters there is an opinion that an agreement may be reached on the basis of a quota contribution from Ireland.

London Press Comment.

London, April 10.

Comments in the newspapers on the man power debate generally confirm the feeling evident in the House of Commons that on the main proposition the Government has the support of the country, although some express concern lest injury is done to the nation's economic life. Yet confidence is expressed that the middle-aged men will respond with the same calm fortitude as those gone before. It is on the question of Ireland, however, that differences of opinion are most pronounced.

The Times and the Daily Mail warn the Nationalists that they will only damage themselves and inflict an irreparable blow to Home Rule if they oppose measures vital to the existence of the nation.

The Daily News says that Mr. Lloyd George seems to throw a calculated challenge to Ireland. The Government's proposal is like a midsummer madness.

The Daily Telegraph says that the Nationalist members of the House of Commons are in favour of returning to Ireland at the end of the week to organize resistance to conscription. Some are of the opinion that there will be an alliance between the Nationalists and the Sinn Feiners. The Irish Catholic Standing Committee consisting of Cardinal Logue and the Bishops of Tuam and Killarney, at a meeting in Dublin yesterday, declared that any attempt to enforce conscription would be a fatal mistake.

CHINA AND THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking, wiring on April 6, says that a Japanese military delegation has arrived to discuss the Siberian mission with Chinese military men.

THE BRITISH MAN POWER.

The Coming Out Process.

London, April 9.

The Press Bureau announced that the Minister of National Reserve notified the withdrawal on May 24 of exemptions from military field service, held on occupational grounds, by men of various ages in a large number of occupations who are medically fit for duty.

THE RED SEA COAST.

Splendid Work By The Arabs.

London, April 9.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that since the declaration of independence by the King of Hejaz, the Arabs had cleared the Red Sea coast of the enemy for a distance of 800 miles and accounted for 50,000 Turkish troops and over a hundred guns. The Government and King of Hejaz had inaugurated a new era of order and justice, unknown under Turkish rule.

A PARIS SENSATION.

Startling Disclosures Expected.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the postponement of Bolo Faria's execution has made a sensation in Paris. It is believed that Bolo has made some startling disclosures. Bolo, whose health has deteriorated, was judicially interrogated in his cell yesterday, and confronted by witnesses. There are other pending trials.

CAPTURE OF KHARKOFF CONFIRMED.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the German capture of Kharkoff is officially confirmed.

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

London, April 9.

The Press Bureau announces that the Emperor of Japan has sent a message to His Majesty the King complimenting him on the bravery and steadfastness of the British on the western front and expressing confidence in the Allies' final triumph. His Majesty has replied giving his cordial thanks and stating the Emperor's confidence in the triumph of our cause.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW GERMAN ONSLAUGHT.

GREAT CONCENTRATION OF MEN AND GUNS.

British and Portuguese Repulse Strong Attack.

London, April 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué reports this morning after an intense bombardment of the Oise at the urgent solicitation of the French contrary to the reiterated representations of our Command in France, which considered the line to be too thin. The fifth army, on January 20 occupied a line forty miles long. The troops after that were so busy wiring and digging that few had more than seven days training during the next two months. They were out-numbered by four to one in infantry and by two to one in guns by the Germans who broke through in four places, necessitating the decimation of a line back rather than break the army to pieces by standing to the last against a superior enemy. It was inevitable that some units gave way, but the army as a whole was never broken and maintained the battle line for eight days. It saved two-thirds of the guns and also gave time for the French to come up.

Mist and Rain.

Reporting with regard to aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that owing to the mist and rain few flights have been possible.

Extent of Infantry Attack Uncertain.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, continuing his narrative says:—The extent of the infantry attack is not yet certain owing to the communications with the front line having been interrupted by gunfire. Our airmen for several days reported abnormal activity of the enemy behind the lines on this front. Bodies of enemy troops have been seen marching, also many mechanical transport wagons and trains have been spotted. Germans, in their shirt sleeves, have been seen carrying ammunition to communication trenches, consequently gunners have maintained an incessant fire on all roads and railways.

The news of the fighting is at present fragmentary but fighting is still progressing. Between Givenchy and the La Bassée Road on the southern flank an attack by the enemy apparently occupied some of our forward positions, principally east of the village of Le Planin, but on the left flank, north of Givenchy, it is reported that the line is holding well. A fierce hand-to-hand struggle is progressing between Le Planin and Fleurbaix. The Portuguese front is being heavily attacked.

East of the hamlet of Potillon the enemy apparently gained a footing. The weather has cleared and our airmen are participating. The Germans are heavily shelling towns and villages near the rear of the fighting, especially Béthune, and Estaires, but are not having all their own way. At one point we arrested assailants and took eighty prisoners. The country hereabouts is unfavourable for the conducting of an offensive, our defences forming a pretty deep network. I am permitted to say that American reinforcements have appeared in the British zone where their presence should soon be felt in the fighting line. The enemy's northern flank is apparently trying to work along the Lys river but the direction and extent of the southern advance is rather obscure. Conditions are difficult for attackers owing to the ground being porous in many places. Hence it is impossible to dig in and they must subdivide breastworks. The enemy is not astride any important communication.

A German Report.

London, April 10. A German wireless official message states:—We penetrated English and Portuguese positions north of La Bassée Canal. We threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne Canal between Cœney-le-Château and Brancourt.

La Bassée and Fleurbaix Battle.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on April 10, says:—The battle which began at eight o'clock yesterday morning between La Bassée and Fleurbaix continues with unabated violence. The artillery duel has extended to the south of Arras. The Germans are also attacking between Armentières and Meunies. The gunning is so terrific that the earth trembles as though there were an interminable volcanic spasm. The enemy has brought in a tremendous concentration of artillery and is throwing in infantry in dense masses. Plainly they are making another desperate bid for a clean break through. Although they have bent back our line to some extent between Armentières and Béthune our men have put up and are putting up a superb fight. Every foot of the retirement has been made in the most orderly manner and at heavy enemy cost. One of the finest features of yesterday's fighting was the retaking of valuable ground at Flavigny. Our counter-attack was irresistible. Besides recapturing the village we took 800 prisoners. The Portuguese suffered severely in the early fighting, but steadily resisted and were only pressed back by sheer weight of numbers.

Enemy Employing Gas Shells.

London, April 9.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the evening of April 9, says:—The enemy has been shelling us around and south of Armentières. For several days he has been employing gas shells very largely. Following a similar outburst this morning, the Germans at eight o'clock were seen advancing under the cover of dense mist, which limited the visibility to a few hundred yards. Our patrols and sentries immediately opened fire and the first steps of our trenches were manned with the utmost promptitude. The bombardment has extended from La Bassée to Fleurbaix, taking in part of the line held by the Portuguese.

Enemy's Efforts Repulsed.

The Germans were not more successful in the region of Savy and west of Noyon, where we broke the efforts of enemy, whose losses were increased without result. There was great reciprocal artillery fire on the left of the Meuse, in the forest of Appremont and in the region of Flirey and the Woëvre.

A "Scratch Force" Gallantry.

London, April 10.

The story of Brigadier Sandeman's scratch force, which was mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George, was told to a correspondent. It appears that on April 28, the sixth day of the battle, when the Germans were advancing rapidly from Albert and from Roye, there was a perilously weak sector on the British front near Saillie Laurette. Orders were given at two in the morning to create a composite force to strengthen the line throughout Hamel to Hargard Wood until the appearance of the French who were not expected for at least three days. Brigadier Sandeman, army artillery general, appointed commander, began to round up the men before daylight. Labone battalions in the neighbourhood responded with alacrity, an infantry training school furnished a respectable contingent of officers and men, electricians, signallers, engineer field companies and a party of American engineers while men engaged in various jobs behind the lines quickly made up companies and battalions. By noon they were ready to march and by two in the afternoon they started digging scratch positions. Fifty troops of a cavalry regiment were allotted to the force which, however, was in the field sometime before they secured artillery. Before this the men without food, frequent vigorous attacks and those to whom they had to yield a little ground they made the same pay dearly for the gain. At a critical moment another British cavalry regiment and infantry regiment sent help and restored the line which held for four days till relief came.

CAPTURE OF KHARKOFF CONFIRMED.

London, April 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the German capture of Kharkoff is officially confirmed.

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

London, April 9.

The Press Bureau announces that the Emperor of Japan has sent a message to His Majesty the King complimenting him on the bravery and steadfastness of the British on the western front and expressing confidence in the Allies' final triumph. His Majesty has replied giving his cordial thanks and stating the Emperor's confidence in the triumph of our cause.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW GERMAN ONSLAUGHT.

The Fifth Army's Conducted Defended.

London, April 10.

Colonel Repington, in the *Morning Post*, defends the conduct of the fifth army in the German offensive and says that our line was extended south of the Oise at the urgent solicitation of the French contrary to the reiterated representations of our Command in France, which considered the line to be too thin. The fifth army, on January 20 occupied a line forty miles long. The troops after that were so busy wiring and digging that few had more than seven days training during the next two months. They were out-numbered by four to one in infantry and by two to one in guns by the Germans who broke through in four places, necessitating the decimation of a line back rather than break the army to pieces by standing to the last against a superior enemy. It was inevitable that some units gave way, but the army as a whole was never broken and maintained the battle line for eight days. It saved two-thirds of the guns and also gave time for the French to come up.

Artillery Duals.

London, April 10.

A French communiqué states:—North of Montdidier enemy artillery was violently countered by ours which bombarded several points in the region of Harguerie-Sainte. Our artillery prevented a German attack debouching. We repulsed an attempt west of Noyon in the sector of Bismont. There is an intermittent artillery duel on the left bank of the Oise. Batteries caught and dispersed enemy concentrations in the region of Cœney-le-Château.

WHAT THE ENEMY CLAIM.

London, April 10.

A German wireless official message states:—We have captured Quesy, Landricourt and Cœney-le-Château. The enemy lost 340 aeroplanes in March and we lost 81.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST.

London, April 9.

The Admiralty announces that a destroyer was sunk on April 4 as a result of a collision in foggy weather. All hands are missing.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

DIVISION 2.

83 Co. R.G.A. v Staff. & Depta.

Played on the Club Grounds yesterday. 83 Co.—Howlands; Philipps, R.E.; Jones, W.; Green, Simonds, R.E.; Pitt, M.; Grealish, R.N.L.; Ldy Signaller, W.E.; Ryde, R.N.; 799 Sepoy Marder Ali; 2195 Sepoy Khuda Dad; 2380 Sepoy Hiyat Moul; 2041 Sepoy Samundar Khan; 2139 Sepoy Mohd Khan; 1601 L/Nauk Khanan Singh; 1457 L/Nauk Daul Singh; 2030 Sepoy Poja Singh; 2095 Sepoy Nasim Singh (all of the 7th Punjab); 1604 Jok San, Gunner; W. Welsh, R.G.A.; Signaller, F. Macey, R.N. Lady May will present the prizes, at the foot of the Queen Victoria Statue, near the Hong Kong Club.

The Staff and Depta. turned out a weak side and in consequence suffered the heavy defeat of 11 goals to 1. Very early in the game Jones started the scoring from a very accurate centre by Pass after the latter had cleverly eluded some of his opponents. The pressure was maintained on the Staff goal, and hands in the penalty area saw Jones soon from the resultant kick, giving Stone no chance. Easier for the Staff broke through and had hard times in not scoring, this being the only real chance they had during the first half. Just before time, Watson added another goal to the credit of the Grazians.

The second half was very one-sided. The Gunner's forwards having the Staff defence well beaten. Further goals were added by Watson (2), Taylor (3), Jones (1), Evans (1), and Sharman (1). Conner repaid the Staff with a fine oblique shot. The heavy ball and wet ground quite upset the Staff team. This is theaviest score seen at the Valley this season.

London, April 9.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on April 9, says:—The enemy has been shelling us around and south of Armentières. For several days he has been employing gas shells very largely. Following a similar outburst this morning, the Germans at eight o'clock were seen advancing under the cover of dense mist, which limited the visibility to a few hundred yards. Our patrols and sentries immediately opened fire and the first steps of our trenches were manned with the utmost promptitude. The bombardment has extended from La Bassée to Fleurbaix, taking in part of the line held by the Portuguese.

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THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



WAR BOND DRAWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION A. How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in?

ANSWER A. 99.

QUESTION B. Is the winning number amongst them?

ANSWER B.—Of Course!

QUESTION C.—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds?

ANSWER C.—Give 1/3rd to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions but you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers," Post Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 23rd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day Publicity Committee!

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores, and the Hongkong and South China War Saving Association c/o the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

French Soldier's Pay.

The French Government has introduced a Bill increasing the daily allowance to soldiers at the front from one to three francs. The allowance will be payable in regard to one-sixth with the officer or soldier's pay, the remaining five-sixths being placed to the credit of the regimental account.

France in the country's need particularly impressed him. The women are doing the business and the men, he said, with skill and judgment, releasing the men for duty in the Army against the invaders. "You can make but few as strong as you like," said Gen. March.

BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

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Subscribed Capital:—Francs 45,000,000.
Paid Up:—22,500,000.
(4/5 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000
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NOTICES.

NOTICE

PEAK TRAM WAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE

MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
10.00 A.M.						
10.15 A.M.						
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

Stirring Speech By President Wilson.

Baltimore, April 9.

President Wilson, addressing a meeting commemorating the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war and inaugurating a campaign for the Third Liberty Loan, said:—
This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost; our utmost sacrifice in lives of our finest men and if need be all we possess. The Loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called on to give and go through. In itself it is imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and ready to lend to their utmost even where it involves sharp sacrifice and daily sacrifice to lend from meagre earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and went, upon those demanding a higher rate of interest and upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come therefore to urge the Loan. I only come to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for. The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, why we need to fight it through and the issues hanging on its outcome are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular Loan means because the cause for which we are fighting stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in. The men of America may be surer than ever before that the cause is their own and if it be lost their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it. I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout the whole world to speak with truculence or to use the weak language of hatred and vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. We have sought to learn Germany's objects in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I laid bare our own ideals and own purposes without reserve or a doubtful phrase and asked them to say as plainly what they seek. We ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We were ready whenever the final reckoning was made, to be just to the German people and to deal fairly with the German power as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgement if it is indeed to be a righteous judgement. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome, would be to renounce with dis honour our own cause. We ask nothing that we are unwilling to accord. It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world which the German leaders were seeking. They answered in unmistakable terms. They avowed it was not justice but dominion and unbridled

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

execution of their own will. This avowal did not come from Germany's statesmen, it came from her military leaders who are her real rulers. Her statesmen said they wished peace and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at a conference table with them. Her present Chancellor said, in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning but with as much plainness as he thought prudent, that he believed peace should be based upon the principles we declared to be our own. In the final settlement at Brest-Litovsk, her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms. They professed the desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But this action was accompanied and followed by the "profession." Their military masters, men who act for Germany and exhibit their purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done in Russia, Finland, Ukraine and Romania. The red test of their justice and fairplay has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave and gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for a time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They have nowhere set up justice but everywhere they impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement and the peoples of the conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion. Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their Western Front if they were not there faced to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome? If, when they felt their check to be final they should propose favourable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium, France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East? Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all Slavic peoples, all free and ambitious nations of the Balkan Peninsula, all the lands Turkey has dominated and misruled subject to their will and ambition and to build upon that dominion an Empire of force upon which they fancy they can then erect an empire to gain commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americans as to Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice, humanity and liberty, the principle of free self-determination of nations, upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and over-lordship of those who have the power to enforce it. That programme once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, the mastery in which rights of common men, the rights of women, of all who are weak must for the time being be trodden under foot and disregarded and the old age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything America has lived for, loved and given great to vindicate and bring to glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more be pitilessly shut upon mankind. The thing is preposterous, impossible and yet is not that what the whole course of action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish even in this moment of utter disillusionment to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only of what German arms have accomplished with unflinching thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched. What then are we to do? For myself I am ready, still ready even now to discuss a fair, just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed, a peace in which the strong and weak shall fare alike. But the answer when I proposed such a peace came from the German commanders in Russia and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer. I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. In utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness we shall give all we love, all we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of it all, and all we do. Let everything we say, my fellow countrymen, everything we henceforth plan and accomplish ring true to this purpose till the majesty and might of one concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who stout and misprize what we honour and hold dear. Germany once more has said that force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is therefore but one response possible from us—force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, righteous, triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

The Man Power Question.

London, April 9.

There was intense interest in the Premier's speech in the House of Commons today. The House was crowded but there was an entire absence of excitement and no demonstrations when the political leaders entered. The Premier, who was cheered on rising, began his speech in low tones but his voice rang out as he developed his theme. He said:—
We had now entered upon the most critical stage of the terrible war. There was at present a lull, but the hurricane was not yet over. It was gathering in strength for a fiercer outbreak and ere it is finally exhausted there will be many more. The fate of the Empire, the fate of Europe and the fate of liberty throughout the world might depend upon the success with which even the very last of these attacks was resisted and countered. The Government therefore proposed to submit to Parliament to-day certain recommendations in order to assist the country and its Allies to weather the storm. These recommendations would involve, he regretted to say, extreme sacrifices by large classes of the population and nothing would have justified them but the extreme necessity and the fact that we are fighting for all that is essential and most sacred to the national life. Explaining why Parliament had not been summoned earlier he said that since the battle began the Government had been engaged in almost hourly concert with their Allies in providing the necessary measures to assist the armies to deal with the emergency, and the provinces they intended to submit required very close and careful examination. Dealing with the military position he pointed out that it was difficult to set a clear and reliable narrative of a battle extending for fifty miles. The Staff and Generals were naturally engaged in concentrating their attention on the operations of the enemy. Until that strain became relaxed it would be difficult to ascertain exactly what had happened. One or two facts stood out but in stating them he must avoid giving information or encouragement to the enemy.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

APRIL 12th, 13th, 14th & 15th, 1918.

"THE FATAL RING."

Episode 10.

"THE DICE OF DEATH" "THE PERILOUS PLUNGE."

Pathé's British Gazette No. 439

And

Comedies.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICES.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000.00 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:—
5% on application.
20% on 2nd May.
35% on 1st July.
40% on 8th August.
and will also grant loans against this security.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORIS.

THE Athletic Sports for the combined Hongkong Schools will be held on FRIDAY, April 19th, at the Race course. There be the usual races for past pupils, namely, Two Miles, Bio-Sie Race (Handicap) and Seven Furlongs, Flat Race (Handicap). The entrance fee for these two races is 50 cents, and the names may be given in on the field.

DOUGLASS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of 5% (\$4.00 per share) has been declared payable on the 5th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 18th instant both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers,
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th April 1918.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

1918.

THE above Show will be held at the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 27th April. Entrance fees for Dogs and/or Cats \$2 each exhibit. No entrance fee for Poultry or Pigeons.

Entry forms and a specimen cage for exhibiting Poultry are now available.

Entries close to the Underwriter up to noon on the 13th April.

G. W. GEGG.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

1/2 Miles, HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

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You will find in this medicine powerfully restorative, diuretic and antiseptic.

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